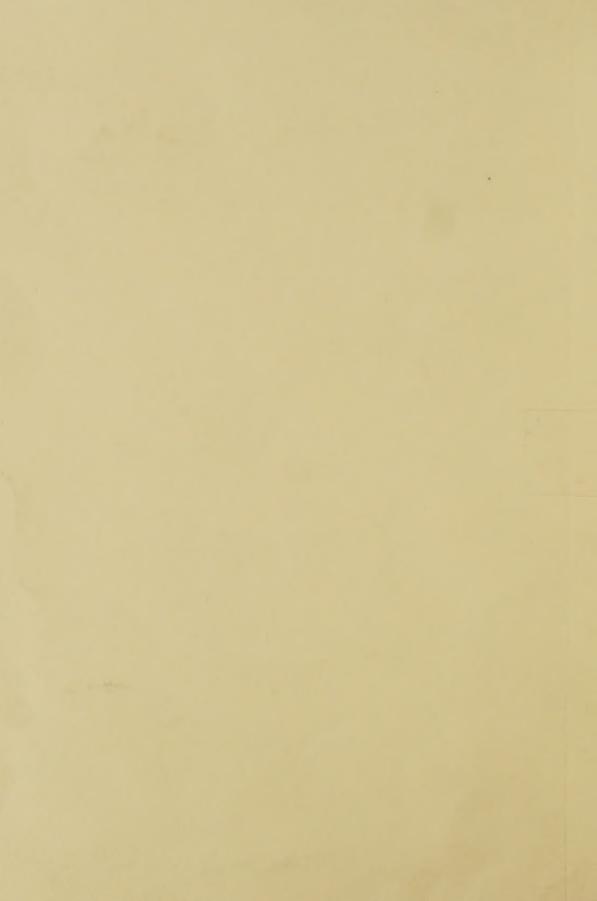
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at the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service Office of Exhibits:

A Summary of the Exhibit.

FARM WOODLANDS.

A diagrammatic pictorial exhibit showing proper methods of caring for woodlands to increase their timber value.

Specifications.

Floor space required - width13 feet.
depth 8 feet.
Wall space requiredNone.
Shipping weight730 lbs.
Electrical requirements:
110 volt A. C. or D C. current
300 wetts needed for lights.

FARM WOODLANDS

How It Looks

The center section of the booth presents a brightly lighted woodland scene in which trees that should be eliminated are contrasted, in an interesting manner, with those to be retained. Other large painted scenes, with pertinent lettering, on the two side sections supplement the suggestions presented by the central feature.

On an easel, in the foreground of the booth space, is a panel containing two pictures showing the difference between a good stand and a poor stand of trees. The text accompanying the illustrations explains fully the difference between the stands.

What It Tells.

Since timber and fuel wood are required for the successful operation of a farm, every farm owner is interested in conserving and utilizing this resource instead of allowing it to go uncared for.

The farm woodland is a piece of ground that has possibilities for producing valuable crops of wood for fuel, fencing, and improvements, and even to yield a profit from commercial sales, if it is properly handled.

Timber will grow faster if undesirable trees are weeded out. Trees must be grown close together in order to produce the tall, straight, valuable logs demanded on the market. Trees standing far apart produce low branches and poor logs, and let the sunlight reach the ground. Too much sunlight permits the grass to grow and chokes the growth of the young trees so necessary for a permanent stand of timber, since a forest cannot maintain itself without reproduction.

The chief enemies of the woodlands are fire, insects, tree diseases, and unrestricted grazing. Under certain conditions livestock may be allowed to graze without injury to the trees, but hogs should be admitted only when the ground is to be rooted up for the setting out of new trees.

Protection from fire is the first and most essential thing to be considered in an ideal woodland, and is stressed because fire retards the growth of the older trees, destroys the young seedlings, burns up the nutritive grasses and those valuable for fertilizer, and destroys the humus of the soil.

When timber is cut, provision should be made for reforestation by protecting the young trees and by leaving seed trees. If young trees do not grow naturally they should be planted.

Where to Get Information.

Further information regarding the care and improvement of woodlands can be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin 1177 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

